

SPiRiT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

About Grant Clubs.

From the N. Y. Tribune. "The king is dead; live the king!" The Republican ascendancy having been designedly, purposely broken down by professed Republicans, they are now busy telling us how it may be restored. All we have to do, in their view, is to say no more of Republican principles, but go it blind for General Grant as next President.

We have an abiding conviction that our ablest and most worthy statesman is Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. And we hold conceded ability, wide civil experience, and eminent private worth, qualities that the people appreciate and take pride in. We deem no man entitled to the Presidency, and do not desire Mr. Chase called to it for his own sake. He has a great office now—one in which he is eminently useful and honored. The same is true in equal measure of General Grant. If either of them shall be summoned from his present to the one higher station, it must be because the place needs him, and not he the place.

General Grant we esteem by no means a great man, nor even a very great General. Yet he has, in every position he has filled, evinced a modest good sense, a practical, unostentatious sagacity, which have justly won for him a large measure of public confidence. He is not by training a statesman; yet his negotiations with General Lee and the terms of capitulation conceded by him at Appomattox evince a wisdom and breadth of view which few among our statesmen could have equalled, and none of them has surpassed. We do profoundly honor and esteem him that he has never uttered one syllable that savored of exultation over the defeated Rebels, or called down vengeance on their heads. The blood-and-thunder policy of execution and confiscation, which we intensely loathe, has had no more effective opponent than this taciturn, reticent first soldier of the Union.

Let it be forever understood, then, that our preference of Governor Chase is based on no dislike to General Grant, nor even a low estimate of his abilities. We presume he has no judicious friend who would pronounce him equal in capacity or experience, as a civilian, to the Chief Justice; we trust no friend of the latter will fail to render the General a hearty support should he be made the standard-bearer of Republican principles in the great struggle now opening. We, at all events, shall not hesitate, in that case, to do our utmost for his election.

But our interest in the success of any candidate will be based upon and measured by his devotion to impartial liberty; and here is where we think those who are now grooming General Grant for the Presidential race are utterly mistaken. We can elect no Republican on the spontaneous combustion principle. We can only triumph by the systematic and thorough enlightenment of the masses, who always vote for what comes to them labelled Democratic, unless a good reason is shown them for voting otherwise. The war being over, we can no longer carry elections by reading bulletins of Union victories and exhorting the people to "rally 'round the flag." And those who are pushing General Grant for President will land just where the Whigs did with Scott in '62, if they are allowed to have their own way. They utterly mistake the time of day.

The Republican party rests under two great and solemn obligations. The first is to the freedmen; the second, to the national creditors. It is bound, by every consideration of honor and good faith, to go to the very extent of its power in restoring to the blacks in the full enjoyment of their rights as freemen and citizens, and to take care that every one who loaned his means to the Government to sustain and prosecute the war for the Union shall be paid, principal and interest, to the last farthing. If the blacks are to be reduced again to vassalage and semi-slavery, or if the national creditors are to be defrauded, that result must be reached over the Republican party, not through it. Defeat may be misfortune, but it is only misfortune; while infidelity to the blacks or to the national creditors would be crime and irreparable infamy.

We cannot betray the blacks. To do so is to compact the entire South in solid phalanx against us. The moment we assent to reconstruction on any basis which recognizes the black man as entitled to fewer rights than the white, we consent that every State shall be locked and chained to the car of our adversaries as Kentucky and Maryland now are. And to say that we are for manhood suffrage in the South, but not in the North, is to earn the loathing contempt and derision alike of friends and foes. We have thus, thank God! no choice but to stand fast by our principles, our allies, and the inalienable rights of man. We may be beaten in this position, but defeat is the worst fate that can befall us; while, if we recoil, we shall certainly be at once disgraced and ruined. If we are "between the devil and the deep sea," we shall brave with stout heart the perils of the stormy main.

We object to the Grant movement that it is of the nature of the ostrich's simple strategy, that deceives only himself. There are times in which personal preference and personal popularity go far; but they are not these times. Does any one imagine that General Grant, supported by the Republicans, would carry Maryland or Kentucky under her present Constitution against Seymour or Pendleton? He could not carry either State even against Forrest, Semmes, or Quantrell. We are involved in a great struggle, and must conquer or fall and pass away. If our principles do not sustain us, we must go down. And, if we shall attempt evasion or concealment, we shall deserve to go down. Any candidate who represents our principles and glories in avowing them we shall most heartily support, whether it be Chase, or Grant, or Colfax, or any other. If it were possible that the Republicans should discard their plain obligations, and start on an unprincipled race for victory, we should feel little interest in their success. But this they will never do.

Congress and the South—What Shall be the Policy?

From the N. Y. Times.

As one of the results of the elections, we may look for an organized effort to induce Congress to modify its plan of reconstruction. Northern men and Southern men will combine to effect a change in the conditions prescribed, and a stoppage of the proceedings by which the negro element has obtained the mastery. The grounds on which these appeals will rest may be easily conceived. The refusal of the Southern whites to participate in the work of

reconstruction under the law will be used as an assurance of its ultimate failure, and perhaps of very serious trouble, between the whites and the blacks. And the check which the Republican party has received wherever it has submitted negro suffrage to the popular vote, will be represented as evidence of hostility on the part of the North to the principle of the measures which Congress is forcing upon the South.

We consider it certain that these endeavors, however vigorous and persistent, will fail to accomplish the purpose intended. Congress will continue its course. It will adhere to the law as it stands, and will do whatever may seem necessary to render it effective. Nothing has occurred to warrant any expectation of change in the will of the majority of Republican Senators and Representatives. If individual utterances elsewhere than at Washington, and the unwary tongue of the press, form any fair criteria by which to judge of probable party action, we must conclude that the determination to enforce the law as it is, remains as strong as before the verdict of Ohio and Pennsylvania had been pronounced. Extreme projects no longer obtain favor. The impeachment scheme is no more encouraged. Confiscation is mentioned only to be hooted down. And the neglect exhibited by Congress towards the material interests of the country—the indifference shown to the demand for retrenchment and a revision and reduction of taxation—forms a subject of complaint, and an assigned cause of disaster. But so far as the reconstruction policy is concerned, not a single sign of concession is apparent in any quarter.

The obstinacy of the Southern whites furnishes a plea for firmness, not for compliance with their wishes. And the enfranchisement of the negroes is justified as the creation of a loyal bulwark, and an act of justice which is in no degree impaired by the refusal of Northern States to establish impartial suffrage within their own borders. These reasons and purposes may or may not be good. For the moment, we have no right to do with their expediency or their reasonableness. We simply reproduce what we know to be the prevailing feeling in the Republican party, from which we infer that there is no probability of any material modification of the Congressional plan during the coming session. In our opinion, there will be no surrender, no yielding on any essential point. On the contrary, we expect to see the entire work pushed forward energetically, with a view to the earliest possible reorganization of the Southern States, and their readmission to Congress on the basis laid down.

These anticipations are not incompatible with a recognition by Congress of the temporary nature of the elections. Their lesson, as indicated by the elections, is favorable to general moderation in the application of Union views—not to the pretensions of those who were engaged in the war against the Union. It suggests the exercise of no more severity than may be necessary to secure the results achieved by the war, as against the harshness and intolerance of those who would add to the horrors of conflict the penalties of spoliation and proscription.

The stage at which Congress may be approached with the greatest probability of success will not be reached until the preliminary proceedings now in progress shall have been completed. The elections as held in Louisiana, Virginia, Mississippi, and Arkansas must be respected, and the elections ordered in the other States must go on. The Conventions will follow as a matter of course, and we may assume that the constituencies represented by the delegates will, in the main, uphold their work. The several Constitutions will come to Congress for its approval, and then will arise the opportunity for voting practically by the moral of the Northern elections.

It will then be the duty of Congress to exercise its discretionary authority in the interest of moderation and conciliation. There is undoubtedly danger in the spirit which will actuate the majority of delegates to the Conventions. The passions and prejudices of the people they represent are not unlikely to be reflected in their proceedings. We may apprehend provisions of an intolerant and proscriptive character, framed in the name of loyalty against the great body of the white citizens. We may look for disfranchisement and disabilities, and for other provisions at variance with the harmony and prosperity of the South. Against everything of this nature Congress ought to take a determined stand. It will be bound, as well by considerations affecting the future of the Republican party as by others suggested by the events of this fall, to supplement the fact of reconstruction with acts securing adequate protection and equal rights to the whole Southern people.

Having secured the foundations of State reorganization, it cannot wisely acquiesce in measures that have no necessary relation to that object. Some of its most prominent members have more than once disclaimed the purpose of maintaining the disabilities now in force. They have said that the penalties enacted shall be revoked so soon as they cease to be requisite. That time will surely come when reconstruction shall have been so far perfected as to secure the organization of the loyal elements of the South, with ample guarantees for their strength and safety. From that moment, penalties imposed on account of the Rebellion will be inexpedient. They will be irritating as well as useless. And by guarding against their introduction in any shape into the new Constitutions, Congress will effectually outflank the Southern malcontents, take from the Democrats one of their most potent weapons, and respond satisfactorily to the all but universal desire of the Northern people. The magnanimity of which we sometimes hear can take no better form, nor any one more calculated to secure the permanence of Republican reconstruction.

How Long, O Lord!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is within a month of sixteen years since Louis Napoleon struck liberty an assassin's blow and laid her dead upon the soil of France. He stole upon her in the night, while she watched with faithful eyes the land she had redeemed, and her mortal blow came from the hand of him whom she had set to guard the gates against the foe. Never was there a worse treason since the world began; never was there a treason so little looked for; but never was there one so successful. From that day to this, one of the most cunning, cold-blooded, unscrupulous tyrants has held his throne, not only against all foreign foes, but against murmurs, discontents, and warnings from his own people, and there seems no reason why he should not keep his grip upon the sceptre until death and old age come hand in hand and lead him softly to a peaceful grave. Such lives as his, such deaths as his may be, put to shame all the accepted theories of Providence; to a casual eye they show a God to whom the evil and the good are one; and it is not possible to explain the existence of such unnumbered evils, working unimpeded ruin and misery unchecked and uncontrolled, by any dogmas of any sect. Before such mysteries we can only stand in silence, happy if they do

not strengthen our doubts or drive us into disbelief.

In one sense it may be allowed that, if the French people like this sort of government, it is no one's business but their own. If they like to have a chain about their necks, let them have it. If they like to have their press gagged, their freedom of speech taken away; if they relish being perpetually watched in their houses, dogged in the streets, questioned for every act, called to account for their comings and goings, told what they may read, and what they may not read, what plays they may see acted, and what songs they may sing—if a nation be sunk so low that it can love such things, for God's sake let it hug this loathsome corpse of life in peace; we can hold our noses and keep to the windward. Meanwhile it is not a little absurd to hear such a nation forever bragging of its high civilization, and claiming the right to lead the world of ideas, as well as the world of national progress. But bragging, though offensive, hurts nobody, and France may be permitted to grovel and brag unquestioned within her own domain.

It is only when "this vice of kings, this pick-purse of the empire and the rule," steps out of his own kingdom and undertakes to set straight the affairs of other nations as he has done those of his own, that we have a right to complain; and Louis Napoleon has now reduced his meddling to such a system that there cannot be a movement for liberty in any part of the world that he does not send his armies to crush it, if possible, at the very least to hinder it by every cruel, desperate, and insulting means.

And so completely has his will dominated over the rest of Europe, that until Prussia rose and confronted him there was no power to say him nay, or that even dared hint displeasure at his acts. England lies at his feet cowering like a threatened hound; her only conquests of late are over the wretched Fenians, whom her own laws have made beggars and exiles, over Indian savages whom she frightens by a bloodthirstiness more awful than their own, over the merchant vessels of a nation with whom she is at peace, Austria, whose simple-minded heir has been inveigled by his cunning arts into a shameful death, makes haste to Paris to kiss the hand that shed his blood; Russia sends her Emperor to eat his salt who has brought her to open shame, and for a whole summer kings, princes, and nobles from every land that is owned by them have made crowns and coronets as familiar in Paris streets as the citizen's hat.

When we were in the mortal agony of our civil war, this man put all his infernal enmity at work, and tried both to secure our ruin and to destroy the life of a great neighboring State. Gladly would he have done both, and long and hard he worked to accomplish his purpose. It was a bitter day for him when he found that Americans are not Frenchmen, and that Mexicans are not Italians; a bitter day when the bone to which he had set his teeth was snatched from his paws, and he was beaten by his kenneled. But Louis Napoleon learns no lesson. Made the laughing-stock of the world by his disgraceful defeat in Mexico, sneered at for a prophet, scorned for a promise-breaker, he tried again to meddle, and this time with Prussia. All the world knows the end of that meddling, and perhaps there never was a just so rebuked by the world as Napoleon's defeat by Bismarck. It might almost seem as if fate were bent on forsaking her favorite, if his heel were not still planted on the neck of England and on the head of Italy.

Three times now has this man, acting from his own selfish desires to be thought the controller of events, and driven by his own fears of liberty, prevented Italy from ordering her government as she thinks best. When he first set his blood-hound army at the throat of this fair fugitive from tyranny, all the world cried out at the enormity of his crime. But he defies the conscience of the world, as he defies God and justice, and sat for fifteen years by the side of prostrate Italy holding her chains, and threatening her with his sword. Since then the world has watched, heart-sick and weary, waiting for the time when he should release his hold, and lend an ear to the unjust threats and pleadings of the world. But we wait in vain. While this man draws his hated breath Italy shall not live, nor her children draw a free breath. Coward that he is, he has at last found one nation too weak to shake off his bonds, and the luxury of tyranny is too great that he should easily forego it. Thwarted in Mexico, snubbed in Prussia, kept in order by America, uneasy at home, he has of late been stunted in his craving for meddling, and must bully Italy while as yet she has no friends to stand up for her. How long shall Napoleon rule to hinder Europe in her yearning for unity and freedom? How long must the world be obliged to sit in patience while one man thwarts the will of millions, and by the mere virtue of a name quenches every noble aspiration of the peoples of Europe, and make them his own slaves?

The Counter-Revolution and its Result—Organization of a Great Party.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The political tempest that has swept over every loyal State of the Union this fall, uprooting and scattering the enormous Republican majorities that have prevailed since 1860, might readily have been predicted by any one curious enough to study and intelligent enough to understand the indications of the political atmosphere for the past two years. When the war closed the loyal people expected at once to reap the advantages of peace in the restoration of the Southern States as productive and industrial portions of the Union, the decrease of national expenditures and taxation, and the restoration of commercial and social intercourse between the several sections of the country. It was thought that when the Rebels had acknowledged the defeat of their cause and conformed to the new order of things resulting from the war, all serious difficulty in the way of reconstruction was at an end. But the trickery and dishonesty of the politicians on both sides dispelled these illusions, and the disgraceful quarrels that sprang up between the Executive and Congressional branches of the Government threatened to undo all that had been accomplished by the Union armies, and to plunge us into as serious complications as those from which we had so recently escaped. The loyal States, although not wholly satisfied with the part taken by Congress, supported the reconstruction policy of that body, as embraced in the constitutional amendment with singular unanimity; and if the Republican party had adhered to that sentiment, there would have been an end to the matter. But the radicals, who had obtained the position of leaders in the organization, drove their party into subsequent attempts to force negro supremacy upon the South at the point of the bayonet; and these acts, with their terrible blunders in questions of finance and taxation, have brought about their present reverses. For a year past the people have been growing more and more dissatisfied with radical misrule, until the gathering clouds of death and discontent have at last burst into a storm that threatens to sweep the whole Republican party from existence unless they de-

termine upon a total change in their recent policy.

The great counter-revolution commenced in Connecticut, when the Republicans, confident in their supposed strength, made a nomination disgraceful to any party, for the important office of Congressman, in defiance of common decency and the duty they owed to the public. They were properly rebuked at the polls; their boasted power was broken, and their whole State ticket was dragged down by the dead weight of their Congressional nominee. Since that time they have gone on from bad to worse. California, Maine, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York have, each in their turn, declared against their violent, destructive, and revolutionary policy, and either driven them from power, or so reduced their large majorities as to show that the whole country repudiates their doctrines and refuses them its confidence and support.

The lesson to be learned from these recent elections is easy and plain. It means that the people condemn the Military Reconstruction laws, the Tenure of Office bill, and all the violent coercive measures of the last and present Congress, and declare that all such legislation shall be swept away. It means the repudiation of both the Copperhead and Jacobin factions, and a determination to take a new departure with new men and a new line of policy. It means that while the loyal men of the North demand the full consummation of the freedom of the negro race, and favor their enfranchisement under State laws, with a property qualification, as in the Northern States, they also demand the instant abolition of military governments in the Southern districts, the generous treatment of the white citizens of the South, and their speedy restoration to their local rights. It means a reform in our whole financial system and a reduction of the national expenditures and taxation.

There is but one way to insure that the popular will shall be fully carried out, and that by the immediate nomination of General Grant for President of the United States by a grand popular movement, independent of all parties, cliques, and factions. Let the people of Ohio, of all shades of politics, call at once a great public meeting for this purpose, and thus form in the commercial metropolis, the nucleus of a Grant party which shall spread all over the country. Under such a leader success is assured. Grant's whole career in the war and since the war proves that the principles endorsed by the popular voice are those which actuate his course of life. As a soldier he was brave and determined, as a general reasonable and liberal, and as a public officer in time of peace he has established a grand reputation for economy, retrenchment and executive ability. All the principles he has contended for during the war and since its close assure the country that reconstruction on a fair and liberal basis, and the reduction of the national debt by two hundred and fifty millions the first year, would be the immediate fruits of his election to the Presidency. While he is dumb to the persuasions and blandishments of the politicians, he would respond to the voice of his countrymen, appealing to him without distinction of party, and his words would be such as to show that the confidence reposed in him would not be misplaced. At such a movement as we indicate at once be made in New York, and the new party, with Grant, retrenchment, and reform for its watchwords, will carry the whole of the States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and sweep into the two oceans every vestige of Copperheadism and Jacobinism, with all their stock in trade of secession, African barbarism, national banks, class legislation, and enormous taxation.

The Future.

From the N. Y. World.

The zeal with which the World has labored in the canvass dispenses it from any necessity of saying how deeply it is gratified with the auspicious result. It may therefore proceed at once to state its views of the new situation. It is of the first consequence that the Democratic party, in the position of influence it now assumes, should neither misconceive the causes nor miscalculate the consequences of these great successes. It will not do to assume that we have won by a simple exertion of our own party strength. The fact is true, whether we recognize it or not, that we are indebted for this magnificent and manifold triumph to citizens who have not, for the last few years, acted with the Democratic party. In this city and in the neighboring towns of New Jersey, to our knowledge, Republicans have voted the Democratic tickets; and we suppose we must have had more or less assistance of this kind in all parts of the country.

But a larger proportion of Republicans have stood away from the polls and lent us indirect aid almost as valuable. Our success in the future will depend upon the continuance of this cooperation; we shall be fatally blind if we do not cultivate and keep it. It is our true policy to render it easy, or at least not difficult, for liberal Republicans to act the same part in the Presidential election which they have acted in so many State elections this year; a result which an attempt to revive the identical policy of 1798, or 1832, or 1856, will have no tendency to accomplish. Whatever was good in the Democratic policy of those several eras, and pertinent to the situation of the country, can stand on its own reasons without opening any venereal sores to find precedents. It is not expedient to brandish winding sheets in the eyes of living men who may have a superstitious antipathy to the habiliments of the grave, especially if asked to use them as ordinary wearing apparel. We suspect that the living generation may object to wearing not merely the grave-clothes, but even the coats of the generation that is past. Our garments must be made to our measure; fitted to our form; even though of the same material. Nor would it be disrespectful to our predecessors to change the cut and the fashion if case of movement, or grace of appearance may be thereby promoted. Our political institutions, like our garments, are worn out for comfort, and intrinsic fitness needs explore no old wardrobes to keep itself in countenance. Our predecessors were wise, but we, with the advantage of both their experience and ours, ought to be wiser. We owe them many an appropriation, not superstitious reverence. If such living generation is not enough to manage its own affairs, the Democratic theory is all wrong. It would be better to accept of hereditary rulers who live with the generation they govern, and thereby know something of its wants, than to take for our governors even the wisest of the dead. They knew nothing of our times, however well they understood their own. Sense and self-reliance, not servility to obsolete precedents, is the spirit of a people truly democratic. The great merit of our fathers consisted in the self-reliant courage with which they broke loose from inapplicable precedents; and if we are to be a people, we shall make our own precedents, break some, follow some, and act equally upon our own judgment in doing either.

Old Rye Whiskies. THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY HENRY S. HANNIS & CO., Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET, WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS. Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1866, '67, and of this year, up to present date. Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Philadelphia Railroad Depot, Erie-street Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

It is not merely courtesy to acknowledge, but polite to appreciate, the aid we have received in these elections from Republicans. A few Republican politicians and presses have covetously aided us as a means of facilitating the nomination of General Grant by their party. The reasoning of these schemers has been correct, but their influence very slight. The great body of the people do not enter into the spirit of fessing tactics. The Republicans by whose assistance we have won these great triumphs have acted from more simple and straightforward views. Their sense of fairness has been violated by the domineering and extortionate policy of their party leaders; and it is chiefly in the interest of fair play, according to their sense of it, that they have given us their cooperation. It is a repugnance to extreme measures, a desire to see these agitating controversies settled on a basis just and moderate enough to secure general acquiescence, and therefore likely to be enduring, that has led some Republicans to vote with us and more to abstain from voting against us. But they will no more follow us to extremes than follow the radicals. But if we do not stupidly insist on putting a winter coat from summer cloth, and fitting it to the measure of a past generation instead of the present, they will have no great objection to wear the uniform of our regiment and continue the march.

We stand on a strong vantage ground, which may be cut from under us if we fail to "understand our epoch," and to seize events by the forelock. If the people entrust us with the government of the country, it will be because we convince them by a large, liberal spirit, and a broad grasp of the situation, that we are capable of devising a policy which will settle public tranquility on a solid foundation. The people covet national harmony; harmony between the different races in the South; such a settlement, in short, as will prevent either the Southern blacks or the Southern whites from constantly recalcitrating against it and appealing to one or the other political party in the North to disturb and upset it. It should be obvious to all thinking men that we must have more harmony in the North to accomplish this desirable result. The breach which the Republican party has opened between the two races in the South can never be closed, so long as one of them can confidently appeal to half, or nearly half, the Northern people to support them in an effort to have things one way, and the other race can as confidently appeal to half, or nearly half, the Northern people in an effort to have things in a different way. Whatever the united North (having a powerless body of radical factionists) may agree upon as a final settlement, will be acquiesced in by both races at the South from the sheer impossibility of changing it.

Now the assistance, direct and indirect, which Republicans have given us in this election, is quite a step towards that unity of feeling which alone can bring harmony to the South and durable tranquility to the country. At least, half of the Republican party are little behind those who have assisted us by standing away from the polls. We are opposed to any party, or negotiation, and to every sort of political dicker, both as degrading in itself, and as recognizing the nauseous and absurd claim of political leaders to traffic upon the people. The thing for the Democratic party to do is to form a correct estimate of the situation, and plant itself on a policy adapted to that situation and just in itself. If this be done, and done promptly while the Republican party is floundering in the confusion of defeat, we shall have the almost unanimous support of the sound and moderate part of the people. True leadership does not lie in the spirit of intrigue, but in ideas which hit the wants of the time, ideas so obviously just, which so perfectly match the situation, that they shine by their own light, with little aid from argument. It is by such ideas that the country must be led and harmonized; and the party which puts them forth is the party of the future. A broad, robust, courageous common sense exerted on the actual circumstances, not the piddling refinements of political metaphysics nor stupid adherence to inapplicable precedents, is the source from which such fresh, living ideas are to come; and when the right time is struck, the dancers will fall into their places. The patriotism, the honest feeling, the craving for tranquillizing justice, already exist in the hearts of the people, and furnish a soil in which the seed will quickly germinate.

By these elections the Republican policy of reconstruction is a demonstrated failure; but no policy can be a success which does not recognize what is true and honest in the aspirations of large masses of the people, because it is only by satisfying these that the North can be far enough harmonized to prevent one-half of its people being a perpetual incumbrance to the South. Whatever just arrangement is substantially agreed upon by the North, both races in the South will accept and abide by. Nor is a durable settlement attainable on any other basis. We shall have more to say on this subject, the present suggestions being rather the key-note than the tune.

INTERNAL REVENUE REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT THE PRINCIPAL AGENCY, NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with dispatch. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to. JACOB E. REDGWAY, 729 N. JOHN GRUMP, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, SHOP: NO. 218 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 178 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING-GLASSES OF THE BEST FRENCH PLATE, In Every Style of Frames, ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER. NEW ART GALLERY, F. BOLAND & CO., 111 1/2 2d St. No. 614 ARCH Street. GROCERIES, ETC. FRESH FRUITS, 1867. PEACHES, PEARs, PINEAPPLES, PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC. PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS. Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by MITCHELL & FLETCHER, 910 3d St. No. 1204 CHESTNUT STREET. JAMES R. WEBB, TEA DEALER AND GROCER, N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS. Extra Fine Souther, or English Breakfast Tea. Superior Choice Tea, very cheap. Choice Tea of every grade. Young Hyson Tea of finest qualities. All fresh imported. 814

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, WHITE CLOVER HONEY, FIRST OF THE SEASON. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 117 1/2 D Corner FIFTEENTH AND VINE STS. FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES C. L. MAISER, MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE, 42 No. 424 RACE STREET. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES ON HAND, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness, prices low. C. MAISER & SONS, No. 42 VINE STREET.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES. 831, CHARLES L. HALE, 831, (Late Salesman and Superintendant for B. J. Williams) No. 831 ARCH STREET, MANUFACTURER OF VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES. Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. 18 1/2 2nd St. UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, MANUFACTURERS OF VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES. Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. Repairing promptly attended to. STORE FIXTURES made and lettered. 9 1/2 2nd St.

COPARTNERSHIPS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Copartnership lately existing between J. WILLIAM JONES and WASHINGTON BEECH BAKER, under the firm of J. WILLIAM JONES & CO., Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in Eye Woods, Eye Shades, etc., is dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said J. William Jones, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. J. WILLIAM JONES, WASHINGTON BEECH BAKER. Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1867. THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE WILL BE CONTINUED at the old stand, No. 7 N. FIRST STREET, by J. William Jones, Louis L. Howard, and George F. Knorr, who have this day formed a Copartnership under the name of JONES, HOWARD & KNORR. J. WILLIAM JONES, LOUIS L. HOWARD, GEORGE F. KNORR. Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1867. 11 1/2 2d St. DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JONES & BLACHER, Job Printers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued and the accounts of the firm settled by WILLIAM W. JONES, No. 610 MINGOR Street, Philadelphia, November 5, 1867. 11 1/2 2d St. UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Book-makers, Bookbinders, Paper-makers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill folders, etc. It will not sour, is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devoe & Co., J. B. Williams, etc. Philadelphia and New York. Harper Brothers, American Type-Setting and Printing, Sole Agents, 1, L. CHAGLIN & CO., No. 40 CO. MERCER Street.